

"NIGRO EQUALITY."
The Democracy are pretty much bankrupted for arguments, but they have one last resource when everything else fails—evangelizing "nigger equality." Of course there will be no "nigger equality" where there are no "niggers," and as the Republican party profess to save the Territories for free white men, while the Democracy leave any open for their introduction, it is difficult to see how the slang phrase here quoted applies to any other party than themselves. But there are a few facts in this connection which have a more special significance, as fixing upon the Democracy in part the responsibility of all the negro equality which prevails in the United States:

In the State of Maine the negro is a citizen. The State of Maine at the time when the laws were enacted conferring citizenship upon negroes, was overwhelmingly Democratic and the Democratic party enacted by law that negroes should be citizens.

In the State of Massachusetts negroes are citizens. The rights of citizenship and of the elective franchise were conferred upon them by the Democratic party of that State at the only time when they ever held the reins of government there.

In the State of New York all colored persons who own \$250 worth of property are allowed to vote. The Constitutional Convention which conferred this privilege upon them was largely Democratic, was presided over by Martin Van Buren, then the Democratic leader of the State—and the same Martin Van Buren was subsequently elected President of the United States by the Democratic party of the nation! And at the same time Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, who had married a colored woman on the most approved principles of non-combatancy, was nominated for Vice President by a National Democratic Convention, and elected to the high office by Democratic votes!

In the State of Ohio persons of one-half negro blood are allowed to vote. At the time this privilege was conferred upon them the Democratic party were in power, and they granted the right of suffrage which extended the right of suffrage to persons of color!

Some years ago the Legislature of Wisconsin provided for a popular vote on the question of allowing negroes to vote at all elections, the result was that at this time the Democratic party was largely in the majority in Wisconsin, and they are responsible for the present state of negro-equality in that State!

Now, let us see what the Republican party have done in this connection. Will any gentleman Democrat put his finger on the act which compels them with that finger to say that the Republican party are opposed to the enslavement of any who bear the Divine image and likeness. It is equally true

that no man can be a good Democrat in these days unless the first article in his creed is, that he "don't care whether slavery is voted down or voted up." But here are five States admitting negro equality into their laws and constitutions, and a sixth which they proposed to do so, though the people failed to ratify the proposition—maldenfalls by the Democratic party. And not only so, but the Democracy of the United States elevated to the Presidency one of the champions of the doctrine, and to the Vice Presidency a person who was actually married to a colored woman and who, in the event of the Presidents death, would have been mistress of the White House! Quite likely she would have lost grace to the Presidential throne. Quite likely she would have received the foreign Ambassador with dignity and courtesy, we have always heard her spoken of as an accomplished lady. But O, what a comment on the Democracy and negro-equality! *Chicago Tribune.*

"THE QUINCY LETTER."
FORGIVEN IN FAVOR OF EXERCISING SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

The Maxim, which says that "dead men tell no tales," like other rules, has its exceptions. The *Mississippi Free Trader* produces the following letter, written by General Quincy in 1856, which convicts Senator Douglas of having completely apostatized at that time from his "Popular Sovereignty" teachings of 1854, when he now falls back in 1856, which he now falls back in 1856, when he was straining every nerve to obtain the Presidential nomination, he was willing to concede all that the South demanded; but in 1857, when a Legislature was to be elected, upon which his Senatorial existence depended, he went back to his teachings of 1854. His inconsistency, and utter destitution of principle and sincerity, are made manifest by this letter of General Quincy:

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1856.
MY DEAR SIR: I believe that at this day the Northern Democracy are sounder and more reliable on the slavery question than ever have been. The Kansas bill has driven off all the compromisers, and left those that remain on no alternative but a full vindication of our whole rights. I believe therefore they sincerely will help Frank. Southerners, however, are not so ready to do so.

In a short conversation with Douglas, yesterday, he said to me that he was not prepared to say that THOMAS REYNOLDS was a slaveholder. I shall be contented with Buchanan, and will wait Texas, if nominated. It is also entirely true, he non-committed himself when I was in New York, but when I went to an old friend, like myself, I felt frank. Southerners are for Douglas. He is bold, fearless, and candid. Were he elected, he would not be afraid to let some of his political friends have a body guard of old ladies and politicians, and to let some of his political friends have a body guard of old ladies and politicians. He is true to the South. His enemies are not only the free and honest men of the North, but the free and honest men of the South. He is true to the South. His enemies are not only the free and honest men of the North, but the free and honest men of the South.

Now, in connection with the facts divulged in the foregoing letter—the truth of which no one who knew General Quincy, will for a moment

doubt—consider also the following: First, Mr. Douglas says in his New Orleans and other speeches, that *slavery* is "constitutionally" recognized by the Constitution, as interpreted by the Dred Scott decision; and that the owner of a slave has the same right to take his "slave property" to the Territories as the owner of any other property has to take his property there; and second, (in his letter of acceptance) he says that "every right guaranteed by the Constitution" (this right to carry slavery into the Territories, of course being one), *must be protected by law*, in all cases where legislation is necessary to its enjoyment. In proof of which read the following:

"The Democracy of Illinois, in the first annual session of the Congress of the United States in the case of Dred Scott as an *unfortunate* interpretation of the Constitution. In accordance with this decision, we held that slaves are property, and that the right of the owner of slaves of property, and that the owner of a slave has the same right to take his 'slave property' to the Territories as the owner of any other property has to take his property there; and second, (in his letter of acceptance) he says that 'every right guaranteed by the Constitution' (this right to carry slavery into the Territories, of course being one), *must be protected by law*, in all cases where legislation is necessary to its enjoyment. In proof of which read the following:

"The Democracy of Illinois, in the first annual session of the Congress of the United States in the case of Dred Scott as an *unfortunate* interpretation of the Constitution. In accordance with this decision, we held that slaves are property, and that the right of the owner of slaves of property, and that the owner of a slave has the same right to take his 'slave property' to the Territories as the owner of any other property has to take his property there; and second, (in his letter of acceptance) he says that 'every right guaranteed by the Constitution' (this right to carry slavery into the Territories, of course being one), *must be protected by law*, in all cases where legislation is necessary to its enjoyment. In proof of which read the following:

"The Federal Union must be preserved, and the Constitution must be maintained inviolate, in all its parts. Every right guaranteed by the Constitution, must be protected by law, in all cases where legislation is necessary to its enjoyment. The judicial authority in the Union must be maintained and its decisions fully enforced and faithfully executed."—*Douglas' Letter of Acceptance, March 27, 1856.*

WHAT MR. PERRY, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, THINKS.

Mr. Fillmore became President of the United States with a worse record than LINCOLN had ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION, and he was of office a very popular man at the South! He signed the Fugitive Slave bill, which is the policy of the South to the North. He prevented bloodshed and civil war in New Mexico and Texas, which Taylor was about to inflict on the country. According to Senator Benjamin's speech, Lincoln then stood pledged to the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, or against the admission of any more slave States into the Union, or against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or to the prohibition of the slave trade between the States, or to the acquisition of more slave Territory.

Judging from the course pursued by the great Congressmen, the convention except when slavery is to be benefited, that he opposed any such extension to admit Kansas into the Union. In this he was both cowardly and selfish: he dare not do right, though he knew the South wouldn't want to do right, lest the three electoral votes of Kansas should damage his chances for the Presidency.

broken up, under his administration, the Republic dismembered, and the country plunged into civil war.—Very likely his great effort will be to acquire popularity in the Southern States, and appease their opposition by a rigid adherence to the Constitution, and respect for the rights of the South. It is not at all improbable that the South may find more favors under the administration of Lincoln than they have under any Democratic administration. *It may be that!* *Oh, the village out of office quite a favorite with the Southern people! At least, we should give him a trial.*

REASONS FOR LEAVING DOUGLAS.
In Logan county, Illinois, WM. P. RANDOLPH, a leading Democrat, has come out for LINCOLN. He made a speech a few days since, explaining his course.—Among the reasons assigned for renouncing DOUGLAS were these:

1. The Baltimore Popular Sovereignty Platform addresses the Democratic Convention. The Dred Scott decision declares that Slavery legally exists in all the Territories. There is, then, no difference between the policies of the Breckinridge and Douglas. 2. Mr. Douglas in a recent speech affirmed that the practical operation of non-interference had been to convert New Mexico, which was formerly a free Territory, into a slave Territory. Thus, through Popular Sovereignty, the South had gained from the North—Slavery had snatched from the North an area equal to the States of the size of New York. If such is the effect of "my great principle," Mr. F. declared his unwillingness to support it further.

The National Intelligencer says that "the ardent friends of Breckinridge and Lane, of Douglas and Johnson, of Lincoln and Hamlin, in default of securing the election of their political favorites, look with complacency upon the success of Bell and Everett."

The others can speak for themselves, but, in behalf of the Republicans, we tell these gentlemen that we took with complacency on the election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin only. Let the friends of Messrs. Bell and Everett dismiss from their minds the notion that, under any circumstances, or in any extremity, they can receive the aid of a single member of the Republican party. No matter if the alternative be Joe Lane, the only great and united party in the country will least of all hold dealings with the little faction of traders and burglers who now now prostituting to their own base uses the names of John Bell and Edward Everett of New York Tribune.

DOUGLAS is so determined that he will not let the Congressional convention except when slavery is to be benefited, that he opposed any such extension to admit Kansas into the Union. In this he was both cowardly and selfish: he dare not do right, though he knew the South wouldn't want to do right, lest the three electoral votes of Kansas should damage his chances for the Presidency.

The Cumberland (Maryland) Christian is the third Bell and Everett party in that State which pretty generally favor Lincoln to any other candidate than his own. It says:

We are not ignorant of the fact that there exists in this country a very warm sympathy for the election of Mr. Lincoln in preference to any Democrat, not only upon the part of the overwhelming citizenry, but also among the native born who are opposed to the Democracy. This sympathy might lead them to vote the Republican ticket, if by so doing the free trade Democracy could be beaten in the State, but knowing this they can not be so affected, they intend to vote for Bell and Everett, for the great—the predominant—the ruling and controlling sentiment of our people is for the defeat of the Democracy—first by Bell and Everett, if it can be, or if not by them, then by Mr. Lincoln.

The Republicans are with us in regard to the tariff, a subject of vital importance to the people, and will us as for the party of the ballot box—they are with us for the economical administration of the Government, and with the exception, perhaps, of slavery, in all respects, we are one. Why then should we have with free trade men, simply to defeat Mr. Lincoln? We protest against all such alliances.

They rank and file of the Bell and Everett party in New Jersey are indignant at the conduct of their leaders in transferring them to the supporters of Breckinridge in that State. The *Monmouth Herald* says.—The Bell men declare openly that their votes and principles are not to be sold or traded off as to corrupt an administration as the present one in power, and they will now give their votes to Lincoln, in preference to the Republican cause.

HARD ON J. R.—It is the custom of the Long Island Republicans to upon their meeting with prayer. A venerable citizen, however, called upon to perform this service at the dedication of the Wigwam at—, a few evenings since, exclaimed, in his fervent petition the following by no means complimentary allusion to the present administration:—
"O Lord, thou knowest that sometimes the vilest of the vile attain to the high places of power, and that some of our people are now undergoing a bitter experience in this respect!"

DOUGLAS never dodged any question in his life.—*Delaware Herald.*
At the last session of Congress he dodged the Kansas bill—he dodged the Revenue bill—he dodged the postal bill—he dodged the tariff bill—he dodged the homestead bill. He eternally had the ground of the "non-combatancy" or the pleurisy, or the diarrhoea, or was paired off, except when he could induce a vote for himself. He dodged the question of the great measure before Congress.—*That he dodged it in a blank, blank.—Joc's City Reporter.*

"I can not whether slavery is voted up or voted down."—*Am. Herald.*
"He who is for free freedom is against it."—*Am. Herald.*

